

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

[No. 1531.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marshall, v. M.
February 12.

FOR SALE.

On moderate Terms.

HETTY.

Just arrived from Liverpool, and
lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory
may be seen and description of the ship made
known, on application to Captain Rickett, on
board or to

Rickett, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,
she will be for freight or charter to any port in
Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

Just Landed.

From the schooner *FRIENDSHIP*, and for sale by
WASHINGTON PIERCE, on liberal terms;

21 hogheads retailing Molasses,
A few boxes Mould Candles,
Hogheads Liverpool Salt,
5 barrels Cherry Brandy,
21 quintals Cod Fish.
February 17.

WANTED.

A vessel of about 700 barrels, to
take a freight to *Boston* and *Portsmouth*, New
Hampshire.

Apply to

Lawson & Fowle.

February 14.

TO RENT.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE and Gar-
den, near the Academy—both are large and
the Garden productive, a pump in the yard,
kitchen house, milk house, &c. For particulars
apply to

John Vowell, or
Samuel Craig.

February 11.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A quantity of
CORN AND RYE.

Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Colonel RAMSAY'S Counting Room.

February 1.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig *Equator*, Moore, from
New Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 16.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira
Wine.

Imported in the Brig *Active*, from St. Bar-
tholomew, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time
in the West Indies.

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,
the house lately occupied by Thomas Pat-
ton, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick-
son and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few genteel
boarders may be accommodated—with or with-
out lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-
cellent house servant, with her two Children;
the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

Printing, in its various branches,
and formerly executed at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a MARK-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

FOR SALE.

100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12.

FOR SALE.

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.

Just Received, and for Sale,

1,300 SPANISH HIDES,
20 tons of Logwood, and
A few bags of Green Coffee.

The above articles are of the best quality, and
will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN-STORE.

30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19.

SHINGLING SLATE.

240 boxes best quality SHINGLING
SLATE.

1 CABLE 120 fathom, and 1 AN-
CHOR—for sale, on the subscribers'
wharf.

Rickett, Newton & Co.

February 8.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage
in business for the ensuing season, will do any
Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet
or dry goods for one half the amount of work
contracted for.

R. G. Lanphier.

February 19.

A TAN-YARD at Occoquan.

Will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises
on THURSDAY, the 6th of March next.

An undivided half interest in a va-
luable TAN YARD and STOCK, the whole
of which is supposed to be about five hundred
Hides, nearly tanned—also a considerable parcel
of finished Side Leather, Kip Skins, Calf Skins,
and Boot Legs. The yard contains sixteen yats,
six-handlers, two times, two bates, and a pool;
a beam house, bark mill, a shop 16 by 18 feet,
two stories high, with a dry cellar; a good set
of shop and yard tools, and is supplied, with a con-
stant stream of water commanded at pleasure.

There will also be Sold,

The other half of the yard & stock,
together with a large two story dwelling house in
an unfinished state, with a cellar and kitchen un-
derneath, provided such an addition would be
more accommodating to purchasers. This yard
is situated in an excellent neighborhood for get-
ting bark and hides, and being near the limits of
the town of Occoquan, and immediately on the
main stage road from Alexandria to Fredericks-
burg, and on the road from Alexandria and this
place to Fauquier court house, Haymarket and
the upper country, is an excellent place for the
sale of leather. The above property is sold in
consequence of the death of Robert Lindsay, one
of the former proprietors. It is in a suitable
situation, and the terms of sale will be made ac-
commodating to purchasers.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the in-
dividual property of Robert Lindsay.

All persons having claims against the
firm of ROBERT LINDSAY and Co. are re-
quested to bring them forward, and those indebt-
ed to make immediate payment to

George W. Lindsay,

Surviving Partner,

OR TO

Braddock Richmond,

Administrators of ROBERT LINDSAY, dec'd.

Occoquan, Feb. 11.

TO RENT

And immediate possession given:

SIXTEEN hundred acres of land,
about three miles from Fendal's mill, near
the Little Falls of Potomac—This Land is of
good quality and well adapted to wheat and
grass, under good enclosures and having a tolera-
ble dwelling house and other necessary buildings.
It is capable of being divided into several ten-
ements, so as to suit applicants. On the premises
is a good blacksmith's shop and tools, and an ex-
cellent road for that business. Tenants may be
supplied at a fair price with corn, hay and fod-
der, carts, waggons and plantation utensils—al-
so withundry work horses, mules and oxen.—
More than two hundred bushels of wheat are
sown on the premises. Mr. George Simpson,
living on the premises, will show the land and
other property to applicants.

Richard Bland Lee.

Virginia, Feb. 19.

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED.

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants
to hire—one a very good cook, washer and iron-
er, she also understands every kind of house work.
The other two are good spinners, and one of them
washes and irons well and understands house
work of every kind. They are hired for no
fault. For further particulars apply to the print-
er.

February 13.

JAMES BACON.

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hylon,

Young Hylon,
Hylon Skin, and
Souchong

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,
Bucillos,
Sherry,
Lishon,

Teniffie,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New-

England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento
Cayenne, and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground
Ginger, Baking Soda for table use, Pearl Barley,
Rice, Starch, Fig. blue, Soap, Mould, Dye and
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flouant
Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes
in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De-
mijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article
in his line—the whole of which have been select-
ed with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.

December 16.

MARINE STOCK.

One hundred shares of Stock, in
the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria,
for Sale, on liberal terms, if early application
be made to

Mordecai Miller.

February 13.

CASH, and the highest price,
will be given for Clean Linen
and Cotton Rags, by the Prin-
ter of this paper.

I have been informed that one
of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by A.
Scholfield and Thomas Cooke, under a deed of
trust from John Wilbert, to secure John and M.
Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my
possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from
Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county
court of Fairfax: It is, all persons are caution-
ed against purchasing to much of the same as is
included within my lines.

G. F. Whiting.

February 17.

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-
sortment of

GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths,
and Cashmeres,
Bennett's patent Cord,
Do. Waistbands,
Silks, Molesters, Flou-
rentines,
Imperial, clouded and
white Marcellines,
Tobaccoes, Swandowns,
Flannels, robe Blankets,
Cottings, Plugs,
Kerseys, Half-hicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk do.

Corried Cambricks,
Lace do.,
Rich Colonnade and fi-
gured Laid Muslin
India and British Book
do.,
Lace Caps & Handker-
chiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Fine Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambric Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and
Wreaths,
Ostrich Featherers,
Italian Mantans,
Fine India Perfumes,
Baskets, Marmandes,
Dowels, Tickleburg,
Omnibags, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

Irish & Flanders Sheet-
ings,
4/4 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambric do.

He daily expects an additional
assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

Disolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to, either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria,

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Has Received by the *Ceres* and other ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
street, and daily expects an additional supply in
the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Charles County Court,

August Term, 1866.

IT appearing to the Court, upon the petition
of William M. Maynard, for a commission
of partition under the act entitled, "An act to
direct descents," that Charles Alexander, and
Frances his wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah his
wife, Robert Brown, Cecelia Gustavus Brown,
Louisa ———, Richard Brown, Seniors Brown,
Martha Linnea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alex-
ander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria his
wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Catha-
rine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown
and William Brown, persons residents of the
state of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of
the land therein mentioned; and the commis-
sioners appointed in pursuance of the said petition
having made their return thereof as the law di-
rects: It is thereupon ordered, That the said
persons appear, by themselves or their attor-
neys, in Charles county court, at Charles Town,
on the third MONDAY in March next, to
show cause, if any they have, why the return
aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be
confirmed, and that the said William M. May-
nard give notice of this order by causing the
same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alex-
andria twice a week for the space of three weeks
before the said third Monday in March next.

Test,

JOHN BARNES, Clerk.

February 20.

A few copies of the *American
Gardener*, may be had at the Book-
Store of Robert Gray.

CONGRESS.

[In Senate of the United States.]
On the bill for the protection and indemnification of American seamen.

[Mr. Waite's Speech concluded.]

The statute of Henry VI. [18 H. 6, c. 19] against desertion was construed to extend to soldiers found by treaty or covenant to serve on land; and a question was made whether soldiers who had taken part to serve against the rebels in Ireland, were liable to the penalties of that law, which was cleared up in parliament in these words: "That the said stat. Henry VI. in all pains, forfeitures and penalties, did, doth, and hereafter shall extend as well to every mariner or gunner having taken, or who hereafter shall take part or wages, to serve her queen's majesty, as it did, or doth, to soldiers, any opinion to the contrary notwithstanding." These are the statutes from whence the right is pretended to be inferred; which, I presume, go to show that the mariner and soldier must be enlisted before they are liable to the penalties of desertion, and that it is by contract and not by force, the soldier becomes bound to serve, and that the right is founded in the prostitution of the sound of the word [Boy. D. Cow. Inst. J. L. D.] prest for the sense, which word means "money paid to a soldier or sailor to enlist"—nor is it at all to be wondered at, that a right founded in necessity, the tyrant's plea, should rest on a pretext so flimsy, or that the barriers of etymology should not be able to withstand, as necessity has no law, the physical force of a press gang. And altho' this right of the seaman to be exempt from service but on their enlistment, has been under the claim of prerogative substantially violated, yet the form of the commission to impress retains the evidence of this violation. It is in these words: [Fost. C. L. 15 c.] "We do hereby empower and direct you to impress or cause to be impressed so many seamen, &c. giving unto each man one shilling for press money." &c. Thus I have shewn, that British subjects are not legally bound unless they receive prest, or bounty to enlist. And to avoid imposition it is provided by statute [5 & 6 W. & M. c. 15] "that no person shall be enlisted for the land service, who did not in presence of a magistrate, high constable, &c. declare his free consent to be enlisted as a soldier."

Can we then submit to the exercise of this royal prerogative right, to be enforced on those sailing under the flag of the U. States without the limits of the British empire. A practice judge Blackstone informs us, Britons have submitted to with great reluctance; and will it not be said "that we are wanting to ourselves" if we should not guard our seamen against this outrage by all the means in our power? But it may be said the British government have a right to the service of her own subjects—I have shewn, not by impressment, and I will now shew that they have a right of becoming American citizens, and being protected in that right. Tuck. Black. i. vol. p. 145. "By the law of nature man is subject to no restraints and may pass into any region." [Vat. 172 sec. 225.] By the law of nations every subject has a right to expatriate himself and seek his fortune where he can best promote his interest. [1 Black. Com. 265 N. B. 85.] And by the common law every Englishman may go out of the realm without the king's leave for any cause he pleaseth. And so far has Britain recognized this right in others by parliament, that by the navigation act one fourth of every ship's crew may be foreigners, [6 Ann. c. 37.] By the statute of Ann three fourths may be foreigners, and by the statute of Geo. 2d [13 Geo. 2, c. 3] it is provided "that any foreigner serving on board of any merchant ship or ship of war for two years in time of war, shall ipso facto become a British subject, entitled to all the privileges of a native-born subject." Thus we see Britain invites foreigners into her service, and secures them in all the privileges of her native subjects, among which protection is the most important. Can it be then that Britain will exercise a right that is not legitimate? Or claim for herself what she will deny to others? If not, then she admits the right of expatriation, which is established by the law of nature, of nations, and the common law, and tested by the authority of the British parliament. Can we then feel ourselves at a loss for authority to protect those who sail under the flag of the United States when we see Britain not only inviting foreigners into her service, but securing them protection by the solemnity of a statute? Can we then, I say, want authority or zeal to protect our citizens in their right secured

to them by the solemnity of a constitution under the solemnity of an oath.

Mr. President, permit me here to observe, that all legitimate government is derived from the people, and is founded in compact only, and intended for the good of the whole, "that protection and allegiance are reciprocal obligations, each so important, that in all governments, in all ages, they have been secured by the solemnity of an oath."

I ask then, is not the conduct of Britain a violation of the rights of our seamen? Are they not secured in these rights by the constitution, and are we not bound by the most solemn obligation to protect them to the utmost of our power? By the law of nations [Vat. 251. sec. 1.] "Whosoever uses a citizen indirectly offends the state which ought to protect their citizens, and his sovereign should revenge the injuries, punish the aggressor, and if possible oblige him to make entire satisfaction, since otherwise the citizen would not obtain the great end of the civil association, which is safety."

I cannot then permit myself for a moment to suppose that a right so important, secured by ties so solemn, and so palpably violated, will not be protected, to the utmost of the power of the congress of the United States, by all the legislative means they possess, consistent with the sound principles of legislation, and good government.

By the constitution congress are to define and punish piracy; in defining piracy, I wish them not to exercise a wild but legal discretion, which is itself defined, "to discern by law what is just." I will therefore call their attention to the subject as it has been considered by the law of nations, the common and statute law of Great Britain. By the law of nations, [Mol. d. j. m. 75.] "The attacking a ship at sea and taking away some of the men to make them slaves is piracy."

By the common law, [4 Blac. Com. 72, 3. Inst. 109.] piracy consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas which if committed upon land would be felony.

[4 Bl. C. c. 71.] Every community have a right to inflict that punishment upon a pirate by the rules of self defence which an individual in a state of nature would have been otherwise entitled to for any invasion of his person or property. By the statute of Elizabeth, [41. Eliz.] it is enacted that whoever shall hereafter without lawful authority take any of her majesty's subjects against their will & detain them with force, or to make a prey or spoil of his person or goods upon a deadly feud, or otherwise, should be adjudged and taken to be a felon, and should suffer the pains of death, without benefit of clergy.

This statute was predicated upon a state of things in that country not more intolerable than the present state of American seamen; nor can it be considered as an incorrect exercise of the discretion of congress in defining piracy, to declare the impressment of our seamen, and consigning them to so abject a slavery as they are subject to on board British ships of war, piracy. When by the law of nations, the common law, and the statute of Elizabeth we discover ourselves perfectly justified in so doing. And I trust we can never find ourselves less disposed to protect our citizens than Britain has been to protect her subjects, nor declaring that act piracy committed upon the high sea, that Britain considers a felony of death committed on land. Nor can we feel any difficulty in imposing the pains of death on the offender for a piracy on personal liberty, when we impose it in all cases of piracy on property and when we consider, that it is the punishment imposed by all nations in every case of piracy. This brings me to the second section of the bill, which justifies the repelling force by force, and gives a premium for destroying the pirate, whom all writers denounce as out-laws and enemies of the human race and hold it lawful to destroy. Sir Edward Coke [3 inst. 113] says a pirate, to use his own words is "Hostis humani Generis," which is an enemy to the human race. [Merr. C. 4, s. 4, Co. Lit. 128] "That an out-lawed felon is said to have Caput Lupinum, that he might be knocked on the head like a wolf by any one that should meet him, and judge [4. Bl. 79.] Blackstone tells us in more modern times, that a pirate has renounced all the benefits of society and government and has reduced himself afresh to the savage state of nature; by declaring war against all mankind, all mankind must declare war against him; so that every community hath a right by the rule of self defence, to inflict that punishment upon him, which every individual would in a state of nature have been otherwise entitled to do, for any invasion of his

person or property. By the law of nations [Vat. 137, § 169] "The right of punishing which in a state of nature belonged to each individual, is founded in the right of safety. Every man has therefore a right to preserve himself from injury, and by force to provide for his own security, against those who unjustly attack him. Nor are we left to the elementary writers alone to support this doctrine. The very point has been judicially determined in the [Fost. C. L. 154] case of Alexander Broadfoot, who was indicted for the murder of Cornelius Calahan, and acquitted by judge Foster's direction to the jury. The case was this: captain Hanway had a press warrant, with this direction inserted in the body of it. "You are not to instruct any person with the execution of this warrant but a commission officer and to insert his name and office in the deputation on the other side hereof." He indorsed: "I do hereby depute A. B. a lieutenant of the Mortar sloop to impress &c. On the 25th of April 1742, captain Hanway being at anchor in Kingroad, at Bristol, ordered the ship's boat down the channel, to press as they should see an opportunity; the lieutenant staid on board with the captain. In the evening the boat came up with the Bremen Factor, in that part of the channel, in the county of the city of Bristol, some of the crew went on board in order to press men, who being informed that 1 or 2 of the Bremen's men were concealed in the hold, Calahan went further three others in search of the men, where upon Broadfoot one of the Bremen's men, who had provided a blunderbuss, for defence against the press gang, called out and asked them what they came for; he was answered by some of the press gang, "We come for you and your comrades." Whereupon he cried out keep back I have a blunderbuss loaded with Swan shot." Upon this the other stopped, but did not retire. He then cried out, where is your lieutenant? And being answered "he is not far off," immediately fired among them; by this shot Calahan was killed, and one or two of the press gang wounded. And in this case, as you perceive, Broadfoot was acquitted by the direction of the judge. Then if an Englishman may kill an Englishman in the attempt to impress him because the authority was incorrect executed, can we feel a doubt that an American may kill an Englishman when by no possibility there can be any color of authority; and that too without the jurisdiction and limits of the British empire, when sailing under the protection of the American flag—I can feel no doubt.

And as to giving bounty for killing this hostis humani generis, wearing the caput lupinum, I trust there can be no objection, when we consider the practice of other states and nations, particularly Britain herself, who by the statute of George II [8 Geo. 2, c. 24] gives a bounty to encourage the destruction of pirates. The statute is in these words: "That to encourage the defence against pirates, the commanders or seamen wounded, and the wounded, and the widows of such seamen as are slain in any piratical engagement, shall be entitled to a bounty to be divided among them, not exceeding the value of the fiftieth part of the cargo on board." Can we then with the example of Britain before our eyes giving bounty for the protection of property, feel any reluctance in giving a bounty for the protection of liberty? Can it be possible that Britain shall protect the property of her subjects, with more vigilance and circumspection than America will protect the liberty and lives of her citizens? I will not for a moment permit the hateful idea to torment me. It cannot be so. As these provisions are mere declarations of the law, that our seamen may know the rights, and resist the unlawful force with safety; and as the exercise of this repulsive force may induce severities and death itself, it becomes necessary to secure the exercise of it by the provisions of this act. Therefore the next clause is introduced authorising the President to retaliate in case of any cruelties exercised on our seamen. This is dictated by the soundest policy, legitimated by the law of nations and recognized by our own laws. By the law of nations, [Vat. 426, § 341] "when a sovereign is not satisfied with the manner in which his subjects are treated by the law and custom of another nation, he is at liberty to declare he will treat the subjects of that nation in the same manner his subjects are treated; this is called the law of retortion; there is nothing in this but what is conformable to sound politics." [Vat. 432, § 351.] At Athens the law permitted the relations of him who had been assassinated to seize three of the natives of that country, and detain till the murderer was punished or

delivered up; and our own law recognizes this principle.

By the act of 3d March, 1799, it is provided, that if any seamen, who shall have been impressed on board any vessel of the powers at war with France, who shall be taken by France, and hath suffered death, or any corporal punishment, by the authority of France, or any officer under their authority, the President shall cause the most rigorous retaliation to be executed on any citizen of the French republic, that may be taken under the laws of the United States. But perhaps it may be insisted these were Frenchmen, and not entitled to the measure of justice as Englishmen. By the law of nations [Vat. 434, § 364] these measures are milder than war, which involves the innocent with the guilty. "The prince therefore who attempts this method, instead of coming to an open rupture, is doubtless worthy of peace, on account of his moderation and prudence; but they who run to arms without necessity, are scourges to the human race, barbarians, enemies to society, and rebels to the law of nations, or rather to the common Father of mankind."

This brings me to the last section of the bill, which secures the impressed seaman, compensation for his false imprisonment, not far beyond the wages in the merchant service, and authorises the attachment of so much of the debts to British subjects, as may be necessary for that purpose, there being no other means of redress. All mankind will declare it just, and Britain herself has judicially established the principle, in the case decided by C. J. Pratt, afterwards lord Camden, [5 Bay. 219.] The case was in an action for false imprisonment. The earl of Halifax, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, granted a warrant without previous information, against a journeyman printer of the North Britain, who was kept six hours and treated civilly, 300 pounds damages were given. On a motion for a new trial because of excessive damages, Pratt, chief justice, declared, that as it was a general warrant and an attack on public liberty, and against Magna Charta, and as they attempted to justify its legality, there ought to be exemplary damages, and in all cases where an injury is done under the color of authority as where an officer under an authority to impress exceeds that authority. Motion over-ruled.

It will not then be said by an American Congress, that for the false imprisonment of an American seaman sixty dollars per month can be too high, for his bondage on board a British ship of war, exposed to every hardship, when a British subject for six hours confinement with civil treatment, had eight hundred dollars damages by a British jury; nor can the method of recovering the same be opposed upon sound principles. [Vat. 431. sec. 350] By the law of nations "justice is said to be denied, when the subject is not permitted to establish his right in the ordinary tribunals of justice, or when great and unreasonable delay is effected, equivalent to a refusal. And it can never be said, that after ten years spent in fruitless negotiation, and after we have been informed by the president, "that every spark of hope is extinguished," and the cup of humiliation drained to its dregs, that the delay is not unreasonable and equivalent to a refusal. And we are authorized by the law of nations. [Vat. 151. sec. 1.] to retaliate, to enforce if possible, the making the citizen entire satisfaction. It may be objected, however, that this remedy is in violation of the treaty of London, of 19th November 1794, which secures the inviolability of British debts; but it will be recollected that this violation on our part, is induced by the violation of the same treaty by Great Britain, by an attack on the liberty of the citizen, and it can never be said that we are not justified by claiming the damages we have received by a violation on personal property, as a correct set off against any damages they may receive by a breach of the same contract, by an attack on personal property.

It can never be in the eye of justice, and in a land of liberty, that property is more to be respected than liberty, nor can we feel ourselves unauthorised when the law of retaliation and self preservation, which are written on the heart of man by the finger of omnipotence, holds us justified. Nor, when we consider that we ourselves have totally annulled and declared void the treaty with France, because of her violation of her treaty by the spoliation of our commerce; refusing to do justice as we hesitate to make this particular repeal of the treaty with Britain so far only as is necessary to do our oppressed seamen justice, by the sacrifice of British property at the shrine of American liberty, when we reflect that it is the only means whereby we can remunerate our enslaved seamen

for their cruel bondage; that the people is the supreme power, and we are the servants to protect and avenge their wrongs.

PHILADELPHIA
Extract of a letter from
Lancaster to his friend
Feb. 17, 1805 "A
some importance has taken
Mr. Dickson Editor of the
Intelligencer, in his
that the governor and his
been endeavoring to corrupt
a senator, with the promise
Bedford county. A bill
grand jury, who were im-
trial came on and continued
evening, when the jury
not agree until near 11 o'
ing. Their verdict was
acquiescence of the court in
prisonment and five hun-
He was sent immediately
grand jury were unanimously
were about divided in poli-
jury were also about equal
political sentiments."—P

CHARLESTON.
The brig Mary and
Petersburg, has arrived at
Barbados. Previous to coming
sailing admiral Duckworth
there with six sail of the
towed again in three days,
it was believed of blockading
where the Rochefort square
posed to have arrived.

February 1
Another French
The British frigate Sea-
at Kingston on the 18th
from Lord Collingwood,
intelligence that eighteen
battle ships, supposed to
had been seen steering W
had excited considerable a
and it was expected that n
be proclaimed in a few d
A gentleman who came
schooner Margaret, from
informs, that about five w
at Fernando de Noronha,
that he there saw the g
place, who had just arriv
bucco, on the coast of Br
that about a fortnight be
fleet, composed of two
several frigates, and sixty
been seen of the coast; th
to be a secret expedition w
from England, under sir
and it was believed that i
to enter the river Plate, w
to attack Nombre de Dios
is in lat. 8, south, and the
south.

No French force had ar-
nico when captain Cap-
Pierres, 14 days since. I
circulation that a fleet of
France, destined for the I
dies, but no accounts w
them.

A gentleman who left P
on the 23d ult. in the brig
Dunlap for Savannah, an-
Thomas; from which place
the 31st ult. has furnished
following intelligence:
In passing the island of
Kitt's, on the 26th ult. he
of the line and one frigat
colors, being at anchor un-
which was supposed to be
nirals Cochrane and Du-
On his arrival at St. Tho-
formed by the captain of a
rel, who arrived the day
city of St. Domingo, that
in the Mona Passage, he
French squadron of 10 sail
10 frigates, by whom they
hours. The fleet was com-
commanded by admiral G
intelligence was confirmed
nel which arrived at St. T
the city of St. Domingo,
which stated, that in con-
port he passed the same F
sail of the line and 10 frig
ing in for that place.

This intelligence confir-
from Jamaica, of a French
sea. The gentleman who
rived at this port on Wed-
schooner Adventure, having
that vessel the day before
of Savannah river.

Captain Carson, of the
from Barbados, brings ac-
rival there of a British

our own-law recognizance
March, 1799, it is pro-
semen, who shall have
board any vessel of the
France, who shall be
and hath suffered death,
ishment, by the author-
any officer under their
resident shall cause the
ation to be executed on
the French republic, that
the laws of the United
aps it may be initiated
men, and not entitled to
ice as Englishmen. By
[Var 434, § 364] those
er than war, which in-
with the guilty. "The
no attempts this method,
to an open rupture, is
of peace, on account of
nd prudence; but they
without necessity, are
uman race, barbarians,
and rebels to the law
er to the common Pa-
to the last section of the
s the impressed seaman,
his false imprisonment,
wages in the merchant
prises the attachment of
bts to British subjects,
y for that purpose, there
ans of redress. All man-
it just, and Britain her-
established the principle,
ed by C. J. Pratt, after-
den; [Say, Jan. 219]
an action for false im-
earl of Halifax, one of
ipal secretaries of state,
without previous infor-
j armyman printer of
y who was kept six hours
y, 300 pounds damages
a motion for a new trial
ssive damages; Pratt
ared, that as it was a ge-
an attack on public li-
Magna Charta, and as
justly its legality, there
ary damages, and in all
injury is done under the
as where an officer under
mpress exceeds that au-
ver-ruled.
be said by an American
the false imprisonment
aman sixty dollars per
high, for his bondage on
ip of war, exposed to e-
en a British subject for
ment with civil treatment,
d dollars damages by a
can the method of reco-
be opposed upon sound
331, sec. 350.] By the
justice is said to be de-
ect is not permitted to
in the ordinary inhuman-
in great and unreasonable
equivalent to a refusal.
be said, that after an
iless negotiation, and
a informed by the presi-
spark of hope is extin-
cup of humiliation drain-
that the delay is not un-
ivalent to a refusal.
rised by the law of nat-
c. 1] to retaliate, to in-
the making the citizen en-
It may be objected, how-
redy is in violation of the
of 19th November 1794,
the inviolability of British
be recollected that this
reality, is induced by the vi-
e treaty by Great Britain,
e liberty of the citizen,
be said that we are not
ing the damages we have
ation on personal liberty,
off against any damages
by a breach of the same
ack on personal property,
in the eye of justice, and
that property is more
haa liberty, nor can we
authorised when the law
self preservation, which
heart of man by the fin-
nce, holds us justified,
consider that we ourselves
led and declared void the
ce, because of her viola-
y by the spoliation can
refusing to do justice can
o make this particular re-
with Britain so far only
do our oppressed seamen
sacrifice of British prop-
of American liberty, who
is the only means whereby
ate our enslaved seamen

their cruel bondage; that the safety of the people is the supreme law, and that we are the consuls to protect their rights and avenge their wrongs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 11, 1805. "A circumstance of some importance has taken place to-day, Mr. Dickson Editor of the LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER, in his last paper, stated that the governor and his secretaries had been endeavoring to corrupt Mr. Weritz, a senator, with the promise of the offices of Bedford county. A bill was found by the grand jury, who were then sitting, against him for a libel. On Saturday morning the trial came on and continued until Sunday evening, when the jury went out and did not agree until near 11 o'clock this morn- ing. Their verdict was guilty, and the sentence of the court three months imprisonment and five hundred dollars fine. He was sent immediately to jail. The grand jury were unanimous although they were about divided in politics. The petit jury were also about equally divided in political sentiments."—Poulson's paper.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.

The brig Mary and Rachael captain Peterson, has arrived at Savannah from Barbadoes. Previous to captain Peterson's sailing, admiral Duckworth had arrived there with six sail of the line, and put to sea again in three days, for the purpose it was believed of blockading Martinico, where the Rochefort squadron were supposed to have arrived.

February 13.

Another French Fleet out.

The British frigate Sea Horse, arrived at Kingston on the 18th ult. dispatched from Lord Collingwood, off Cadiz, with intelligence that eighteen French line of battle ships, supposed to be from Brest, had been seen steering West. This news had excited considerable alarm in Jamaica, and it was expected that martial law would be proclaimed in a few days.

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Margaret, from the River Plate, informs, that about five weeks ago, he was at Fernando de Noronha, in lat. 24, south, that he there saw the governor of that place, who had just arrived from Pernambuco, on the coast of Brazil, who stated, that about a fortnight before, an English fleet, composed of two sail of the line, several frigates, and sixty transports, had been seen of the coast; that it was also said to be a secret expedition which had sailed from England under sir Home Popham, and it was believed that it was on its way to enter the river Plate, with an intention to attack Nombro de Dios. Pernambuco is in lat. 8, south, and the river Plate in 35, south.

February 14.

No French force had arrived at Martinico when captain Campbell left St. Pierre, 14 days since. Reports were in circulation that a fleet had sailed from France, destined for the French West Indies, but no accounts were received of them.

A gentleman who left Point Petre, Guadeloupe on the 23d ult. in the brig Amity, captain Dunlap for Savannah, and touched at St. Thomas; from which place he sailed on the 31st ult. has furnished us with the following intelligence:

In passing the island of Nevis and St. Kitts, on the 26th ult. he counted nine sail of the line, and one frigate, under British colors, being at anchor under the batteries, which was supposed to be the fleets of admirals Cochrane and Duckworth, united. On his arrival at St. Thomas, he was informed by the captain of an American vessel, who arrived the day before from the city of St. Domingo, that on the 25th ult. in the Mona Passage, he was boarded by a French squadron of 10 sail of the line and 10 frigates, by whom they were detained 2 hours. The fleet was understood to be commanded by admiral Gantheume. This intelligence was confirmed by another vessel which arrived at St. Thomas also from the city of St. Domingo, the captain of which stated, that in coming out of that port he passed the same French fleet of 10 sail of the line and 10 frigates then standing in for that place.

This intelligence confirms the account from Jamaica, of a French fleet being at sea. The gentleman who furnishes it, arrived at this port on Wednesday in the schooner Adventure, having got on board that vessel the day before, off the mouth of Savannah river.

(Courier.)

February 15.

Captain Carson, of the brig Merchant, from Barbados, brings accounts of the arrival there of a British squadron of five

sail of the line, under admiral Duckworth. It was asserted at Barbados, that this squadron had fallen in with that from Rochefort, off the island of St. Nicholas, (one of the Cape-de-Verdes) on the 25th of December last; but as none but admiral Duckworth's ships could get near enough to the French squadron, it avoided an action.

Captain Carson saw nine sail of British ships of the line in St. Kitts, as he passed it; and on arriving at Turks Island, where he stopped, was told by a respectable gentleman of that place, that captain Sayce, an American, who had been there, stated, that he had been boarded on the 24th of January, ten leagues northwest of Anguilla, by a French squadron of 7 sail of the line; who detained him two hours, and made many enquiries respecting the British naval force in the West Indies.

Captain Long informs: that the day before he sailed, the British sloop of war Favorite, captured the celebrated privateer brig General Blanchard (formerly the Charleston) captain De Bruiz. The brig exchanged two or three broadsides with the sloop of war; when De Bruiz, the commander, having his head shot off, the first lieutenant immediately struck his colors—the mounted 12 guns, and had about 90 men on board, several of whom were killed in the action. It will be recollected, that this privateer had invariably plundered every American vessel she fell in with.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the Citizens of Alexandria, for their prompt, active, and successful assistance in the extinguishment of the FIRE of Thursday Evening, which, but for their timely exertions, must have involved his property, and that in the neighborhood in a general conflagration.

February 22.

Extract of a letter from a house of the first respectability at Bordeaux, to their correspondent in this place, dated 5th Dec. 1806.

"The English are not now trouble some—vessels are coming in here every week with colonial produce on board, which have been boarded by them."

The SENATE have passed the bill for prohibiting intercourse with certain parts of St. Domingo, Yeas 21 Nays 8.

There has been no formal answer to the remonstrance of our minister at the court of G. Britain. Neither have the differences between the two governments been settled, as mentioned in several papers at a distance from the seat of government. The receipt of the remonstrance is acknowledged in a note to Mr. Monroe, in which it is stated, that it will require time to consider the principles involved therein, and requiring our minister not to construe this delay into a neglect. This information we had from unquestionable authority.—Washington Federalist.

The honorable AARON BURR, late vice-president of the United States, arrived at the seat of government on Sunday.

The New York papers mention this gentleman as our minister extraordinary to the court of St. James, and that he will sail from that port in the United States' brig Hornet, captain Chauncey, immediately.

Col. Burr was on a tour to the south, had arrived at George-Town, S. C. on the 30th ult. and on the 16th instant he is at Washington. We therefore think it probable government has selected this gentleman for the mission. Ibid.

In Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 13, 1806.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Adams asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States, which was read and passed to the second reading.

A BILL,

To prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, if any foreign ambassador, minister, or other person, entitled to enjoy within the United States the privileges and immunities of a foreign minister, shall commit any violation of the municipal laws, which, if commit-

ted by a person amenable to the ordinary judicial authority of the place, where such ambassador, minister, or other person, may be at the time of committing such offence, would be indictable by a grand jury, and punishable by death, by corporal punishment, or by imprisonment or confinement to labor, the President of the United States, upon application made to him by the executive authority of the state or territory where such offence may be committed, or upon the complaint to him of any person injured or aggrieved by such offence so committed, and upon proof of the facts, satisfactory to the said president, being furnished to him in support to such application or complaint, shall be, and hereby is authorized to demand of the sovereign of the said offending ambassador, minister, or other person, justice upon the offender, and reparation to any person or persons, thus injured or aggrieved; and in case of the refusal or neglect of the said sovereign, to comply with such demand for justice and reparation, the President of the United States is hereby, by further authority to order such ambassador, minister, or other person so offending, to depart from the United States, and the territories thereof, or to send him home to his sovereign, according to the aggravation of the offence, and at his said president's discretion.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, if any foreign ambassador, minister, or other person entitled to enjoy within the United States the privileges and immunities of a foreign minister, shall within the United States or the territories thereof, commit any act of hostility or enter into any conspiracy against the government of the United States, or shall personally insult or treat with disrespect the President of the United States for the time being, the said President shall be, and is hereby authorized at his discretion, to order the said ambassador, minister or other person so offending to withdraw from the seat of government and territory of Columbia, or to depart from the United States and the territories thereof; and in case of refusal or neglect by such ambassador, minister or other person as aforesaid, to obey such order within a reasonable time, of which the said President shall judge, the said President shall be, and is hereby further authorized to send the said ambassador, minister, or other person as aforesaid, home to his sovereign; and in either case to demand of the said sovereign, the punishment of such offending ambassador, minister, or other person as aforesaid, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence; and conformably to the laws of the nation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in every case, when the president of the U. States shall, under the authority of this act, order any foreign ambassador, minister, or other person entitled to enjoy within the United States the privileges and immunities of a foreign minister, to withdraw from the seat of government and the territory of Columbia; or to depart from the United States, and the territories thereof; or shall send any such offending ambassador, minister, or other person as aforesaid home to his sovereign; the said president shall, in the order given to such ambassador, minister, or other person as aforesaid to depart, or to withdraw, signify the offence upon which such order shall be founded; and shall assign to the sovereign of the said ambassador, minister, or other person as aforesaid, the reasons for which such order shall have been given, or for which the said ambassador, minister or other person as aforesaid shall be sent home; particularly specifying that such proceedings are not on account of any national differences, but on account of the personal misconduct of such ambassador, minister, or other person as aforesaid.

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner FAIR AMERICAN, from Antigua, Fresh Oranges of a superior quality, Raisins, Cocoa Nuts.

ALSO ON HAND,

Candles by the box, Pork in barrels, Flax, Codfish,

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 22.

NOTICE.

IT is requested, that the officers, and those gentlemen who have subscribed, or may intend to subscribe, their names to the enrolment of the troop of Cavalry, attached to the second legion of Militia of the district of Columbia, will meet at Mott's tavern on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of arranging some affairs relative to the said troop.

February 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday next at four o'clock, will be sold at RAM-AY'S Wharf,

THE SCHOONER

PATSEY,

Eighty eight tons burthen, on a crew of two and four months, for approved in willed notes.

Philip G. Marshall.

February 22.

CORPORATION PROPERTY TO LET.

THE Water Lot at the East end of Duke Street, will be leased for twenty-one years. Any person desirous of renting this property, will please send in their proposals, previous to the first day of April next: to

John Young } Committee
Mordecai Miller } or
Thomas Preston. } Council.

February 22.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town, The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

Painful it is for me to give the FOLLOWING NOTICE,

But ABSOLUTE NECESSITY compels me!

IN September last, I gave public notice to all those who stood indebted to me, that my books were settled and proved; and that no further credit would be given even to my best friends; but contrary to my firm determination, that resolution lasted but a few days; and with concern I say it, since that period my book debts have increased nearly

Nine Hundred Dollars.

For a person with my small capital having so much money out, it is impossible for me to support my credit, with that punctuality, which is so much my wish. I am therefore resolved to leave this town on the 10th day of July next; and retire to some peaceful abode, where I, NOR and HONESTY reign; and where the upright and good may will have justice done him over the ROGUE and SWINDLER—for such are the Laws of this Territory, though the Capital of America, (and with shame I say it) there is no distinction made between the MAN OF HONOR, who though POOR, will pay his debts; and the ROGUE and SWINDLER, who retires to, and resides in this Territory, well knowing it to be an ASYLUM FOR VILLAINY; the former will call and pay you when able; the latter will have the audacity to shew you TEN FOLD the amount in cash that he owes you, and bid you defiance to sue him; for, says he, "I have no property;"—though at the same time, through some employment or other, he enjoys an income of from 3 to 800 dollars per year;—this is a "LIBERTY" indeed, the boast of our country!—but no JUSTICE. As my stay in this place will be but short, and as I do not wish to leave it one cent in debt; I earnestly entreat those who stand indebted to me to make immediate payment; by which, they will avoid such a measure being taken, as they are little aware of. For if I cannot have justice done me, I have this consolation; that I have a RESORT yet left, which if they have any SHAME, or sense of honor, for their CHARACTERS, they will av in my putting in force.—For a galled Horse will run. GEORGE PITT.

N. B. A person authorized by me with call on them in a few days, when it is hoped they will be prepared to settle their respective balances.

To avoid the necessity of a return, I request no one will ask for credit, except those to whom I stand indebted. G. P.

Geo. Town, Territory of Co. }
Columbia, Feb. 8th, 1806. } 31

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale,

20 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons.

Matthew Eakin.

February 19.

A great Bargain may be had,

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river. There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaster of Paris, from the latest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Colic, Constipation, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,
For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth; it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop-furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.
March 27. 22w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust given by Spencer Cooper to the Subscribers, will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 12th day of March next.

A handsome unfinished Brick House and Lot,

Situated on Water-street 40 feet front, running back 125 feet, valued at 50 dollars ground rent. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Cook, } Trustees.
Jonathan Scholfield, }
February 19. 22w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at George William's Tavern, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; a TRACT of LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is laid to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract of JOHN BERRYMAN, deceased, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty-fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson,
John Gibson,
John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) 18w8v

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grain, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke Street, in West-End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George Streets, running back to Wolfe Street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience fit for a genteel family.

ALSO,
I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince Street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 22w

Taken up at my Plantation,
TWO HOGS,
SUPPOSED about 5 or 6 months old; when weighed alive the one weighed 104 pounds, the other 40; marked with a crop on the right ear and a swallow fork on the left. The owner, by application at Strawberry Hill, Fairfax county, proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

WM. HARTSHORNE.
2d mo, 12th. 18w3c

Clover-Seed and a few hhd. excellent Molasses for sale at my store in town.

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next spring, about 14 and an half hands high, rough shod before, a foal on the end of her nose rubbed with the wagon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white, has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home; TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and Thief, if convicted so as to be brought to condign punishment, and all reasonable expenses if taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.
Alexandria County, Dist. Col. }
February 3. 18w

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the city of Washington, on the night she was stolen.

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his department is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically; Geography, History, Elocution; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire-wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14. 22w3ms

Fairfax County, Virginia.

WAS committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway on the 30th of November last, a Negro man who calls himself MARK THOMAS, about forty-five or fifty years old, about five feet ten inches high and stout built. The said Negro says that he is a native of St. Jago, and that he came into this country with the French at the time of the siege of Little York—and that after quitting the French, he entered in to the employ of Minion Wife and Thomas White, with whom he learned the stone-mason's trade, on Rappahannock, near Port Royal, he then went into the employment of Pope Williams and Charles Williams, and went with them to build a mill on Goose creek for Joseph Jeffries, and from there to a place called Pigeon Hill, in Pennsylvania, and that he has worked at Mill-wood and many other places in the country. He has with him a variety of cloathing, amongst which are a blue broadcloth coat, a pair of black velvet breeches, corduroy pantaloons, a calico jacket, and a good great coat. The owner if any is requested to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law, by

Daniel Bradley, jailor.
February 6. 18w8w

Fairfax County, Virginia.

WAS committed to the Jail of said county as a runaway, on the 23d day of November, 1805, a Negro man who calls himself BEVERLY JAMES, and that he was bought out of Mr. Carter Braxton's estate in King William county, Virginia, by Mr. James Ham, and carried by him to the city of New York, and left by him in the service of Mr. William Roe, until he came of age, after which he was liberated and returned to the city of Richmond, where he was put in jail as a runaway and then sold for his jail fees to a Mr. Brown, with whom he served his time out, a few miles from the town. He is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high and stout built—his clothing is a pair of leaden colored breeches and a round jacket and cap, all much worn and defaced. The owner, (if any) is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, by

Daniel Bradley, jailor,
For JAMES WAUGH, Sheriff F. C.
January 22. [Feb. 6] 18w8t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 30th of last month, from the subscribers, living in Alexandria,

JOHN JOHNS,
An apprentice to the Boot and Shoe making business; he is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, dark complexion, down look—had on when he went away a long black coat, coarse dark trousers, Bonnet's cord waistcoat (reddish figure). He will probably call himself JOHN STONE, which name he assumed in consequence of having been raised by a person of that name. Whoever apprehends said apprentice and secures him in any goal and gives information, so that we get him again, shall receive 25 dollars, or the above reward if brought home.

Moses & Jacob Janney.

N. B. It is thought the above apprentice has been taken away by a journeyman who calls himself *Joseph Ward*, and who went to Norfolk about the time said boy absented himself.
February 4. 20

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTON and STEWART,
and for Sale, at their Store,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.
September 12. d

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Have received, per Sloop ALBERT, from B. Am. A few Ladies' white Kid Slippers, which they expect will be opened this evening.

ALSO,
A general assortment of SHOES, All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

February 20. 26c

LANDING,

From the Sloop ALBERT, Capt. HALL, and for Sale by the subscriber,

900 bushels ground alum Salt,
50 quarter casks rich Malaga Wine,
50 boxes mould Candles,
80 barrels new Rum,
A quantity Russia Sheetting & Duck.

John G. Ladd.

Feb. 21

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of Greenwicks, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Planter of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.
February 17. 22w16c

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS RICHARDS, to the subscriber, made for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Richards to Robert T. Hooe & Co. will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on the 27th day of March next, on a credit of two, four and six months, with approved security, A TRACT OF LAND, whereon the said Thomas Richards now lives, situated in the county of Fairfax on the drains of Great Hunting Creek, containing 50 acres; also five and a half acres adjoining the above TRACT. And on the 28th day of March next, will be sold on the same credit with approved security, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria—A PIECE OF GROUND situated in the town of Alexandria, on the west side of Pitt Street and to the northward of King Street in the said town, this piece of ground has a front of 34 feet on Pitt Street, running 44 feet back.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.
February 19. 22w16c

For SALE, on Credit,

THAT valuable PROPERTY, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, lately occupied by Mr. George Clemenson; fronting feet on the former, and on the latter. There are five dwelling houses on this property, two of which are commodious and well finished.

This property will be sold altogether, at public vendue, on a credit of 6, 9, and 12 months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsers.—The sale will take place on SATURDAY the 15th of March next.

On the same day will be let, on ground rent for ever, to the highest-bidder, on the premises,

Two unimproved LOTS of ground, lying at the intersection of King and Fayette Streets.—The situation of this property is deemed superior to any other on King Street, as it faces the diagonal street and adjoins a pump of the best water in town.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
February 17. 22w16c

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax Street, near Duke Street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John Tucker.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax Street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.
October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 18w

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNODDEN.

February 7.

Vol. VI.]

SALES AT

On every Tuesday

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue

Corner of Prince and

A Variety of DR

GROCERIES

(Particulars of which will be

hills of the day)

All kind of goods which are

the prices of which are estab-

lished and purchased

at the place and prices.

Philip G. Marf

February 12.

NICHOLASHIN

Respectfully informs his friends

general, that he hath removed

his store, next door to M

where he hath for sale an e

SEED

Both of English & Ame

The former imported this tal

perish, captain Wells, v

among nobi-

Tiny York Cabbage, Earl

Scrub do. Early Sugarloaf do

do. Large Imperial do. Lat

do. Large Flat Dutch do. Red do

do. Early do. Brussels Sp

do. Borecole, Colliflower, B

do. Rye Grass, Lucern, Burnet

do. Clover, Early Dutch T

do. Hanover do. Yellow do. V

do. Mow Coriander, Car

do. mixed Canary Seed, Double

do. Roots, Fine Durham, Flower

do. Peas, Garden Rakes, Hoes, V

do. Garden Sheers and best Pruning

do. quantity of Lombardy Poplar

do. variety of Flowering Shrubs

do. reasonable terms.

Also,

An elegant assortment of co

China and Queens ware, Fl

do. kinds.

He likewise keeps Lic

do. Spices, Powder and Shot,

do. Bay, Rice, Soap, Candles, S

do. Paul Ash, Segars, best Rapp

do. smoking Tobacco.

Also for Sale,

The American Gardener,

Treatise on Gardening,

February 12.

NOTICE

All persons having any

estate of Ignatius White

county, Virginia, deceased,

bringing in their accounts, and all

said estate, are requested to c

little their accounts by the 1st

no longer indulgence can be gi

Ignatius Wh

February 21.

WANTED

A vessel of about 70

tons, freight to Boston and P

do. Hampshire.

Apply to

Lawrafon

February 14.

HENRY K. M

Has received, per Brig Equat

do. New-Castle, and offers for

do. ately applied for;

do. 80 casks Red Lead,

do. 38 casks Patent Shot,

do. 18 casks Logot Lead an

do. 35 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choic

Wine,

Imported in the Big Activ

do. holowness, and for sale by

R. Vei

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a

do. North West Indies.

JUST RECEI

do. for SALE, by ROBERT

do. seller,

An Examination of the

do. trine, which subjects